House Engrossed

## FILED KEN BENNETT SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-ninth Legislature Second Regular Session 2010

CHAPTER 194

## **HOUSE BILL 2435**

## AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 12-114.01, 13-703, 13-902 AND 13-3405, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 13-901, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2009, FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, CHAPTER 5, SECTION 2; REPEALING SECTION 13-901, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2009, FIRST REGULAR SESSION, CHAPTER 125, SECTION 1; BLENDING MULTIPLE ENACTMENTS; RELATING TO CRIMES AND PROBATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 12–114.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 12-114.01. <u>Probation assessment: deposit</u>

- A. Except as provided in section 12-269, in addition to any other penalty, FINE, FEE, SURCHARGE OR assessment provided AUTHORIZED by law, a PERSON SHALL PAY AN ASSESSMENT probation-surcharge of twenty dollars shall be levied on every fine, penalty and forfeiture imposed and collected by the superior, justice and municipal courts for criminal offenses and any civil penalty imposed and collected ON CONVICTION FOR A CRIMINAL OFFENSE OR A FINDING OF RESPONSIBILITY for a civil traffic violation and fine, penalty or forfeiture for a violation of the motor vehicle statutes, for a violation of any local ordinance relating to the stopping, standing or operation of a vehicle, except parking violations, or for a violation of the game and fish statutes in title 17.
- B. The monies collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the judicial collection enhancement fund established by section 12-113 to be used to supplement monies currently used for the salaries of adult and juvenile probation and surveillance officers and for support of programs and services of the superior court adult and juvenile probation departments.
- C. The court may waive all or part of a probation surcharge THE ASSESSMENT in the same manner and subject to the same limitations provided for the waiver of penalty assessments in section 12-116.01, subsection F and section 12-116.02, subsection D.
  - Sec. 2. Section 13-703, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-703. Repetitive offenders: sentencing
- A. A person shall be sentenced as a category one repetitive offender if the person is convicted of two felony offenses that were not committed on the same occasion but that either are consolidated for trial purposes or are not historical prior felony convictions.
- B. A person shall be sentenced as a category two repetitive offender if the person either:
- 1. Is convicted of three or more felony offenses that were not committed on the same occasion but that either are consolidated for trial purposes or are not historical prior felony convictions.
- 2. Except as provided in section 13-704 or 13-705, is at least eighteen years of age or has been tried as an adult and stands convicted of a felony and has one historical prior felony conviction.
- C. Except as provided in section 13-704 or 13-705, a person shall be sentenced as a category three repetitive offender if the person is at least eighteen years of age or has been tried as an adult and stands convicted of a felony and has two or more historical prior felony convictions.

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D. The presumptive term set by this section may be aggravated or mitigated within the range under this section pursuant to section 13-701, subsections C, D and E.

- E. If a person is sentenced as a category one repetitive offender pursuant to subsection A of this section and if at least two aggravating circumstances listed in section 13-701, subsection D apply or at least two mitigating circumstances listed in section 13-701, subsection E apply, the court may impose a mitigated or aggravated sentence pursuant to subsection H of this section.
- F. If a person is sentenced as a category two repetitive offender pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 2 of this section and if at least two aggravating circumstances listed in section 13-701, subsection D apply or at least two mitigating circumstances listed in section 13-701, subsection E apply, the court may impose a mitigated or aggravated sentence pursuant to subsection I of this section.
- G. If a person is sentenced as a category three repetitive offender pursuant to subsection C of this section and at least two aggravating circumstances listed in section 13-701, subsection D or at least two mitigating circumstances listed in section 13-701, subsection E apply, the court may impose a mitigated or aggravated sentence pursuant to subsection J of this section.
- H. A category one repetitive offender shall be sentenced within the following ranges:

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<u>Felony</u>	<u>Mitigated</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Presumptive</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Aggravated</u>
Class 2	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years	12.5 years
Class 3	1.8 years	2.5 years	3.5 years	7 years	8.75 years
Class 4	1.1 years	1.5 years	2.5 years	3 years	3.75 years
Class 5	.5 years	.75 years	1.5 years	2 years	2.5 years
Class 6	.3 years	.5 years	1 year	1.5 years	1.8 years

I. A category two repetitive offender shall be sentenced within the following ranges:

<u>Felony</u>	<u>Mitigated</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Presumptive</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Aggravated</u>	
Class 2	4.5 years	6 years	9.25 years	18.5 years	23.1 years	
Class 3	3.3 years	4.5 years	6.5 years	13 years	16.25 years	
Class 4	2.25 years	3 years	4.5 years	6 years	7.5 years	
Class 5	1 year	1.5 years	2.25 years	3 years	3.75 years	
Class 6	.75 vears	1 vear	1.75 years	2.25 years	2.75 years	

J. A category three repetitive offender shall be sentenced within the following ranges:

40	<u>Felony</u>	<u>Mitigated</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Presumptive</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Aggravated</u>
41	Class 2	10.5 years	14 years	15.75 years	28 years	35 years
42	Class 3	7.5 years	10 years	11.25 years	20 years	25 years
43	Class 4	6 years	8 years	10 years	12 years	15 years
44	Class 5	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7.5 years
45	Class 6	2.25 years	3 years	3.75 years	4.5 years	5.75 years

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K. The aggravated or mitigated term imposed pursuant to subsection H, I or J of this section may be imposed only if at least two of the aggravating circumstances are found beyond a reasonable doubt to be true by the trier of fact or are admitted by the defendant, except that an aggravating circumstance under section 13-701, subsection D, paragraph 11 shall be found to be true by the court, or in mitigation of the crime are found to be true by the court, on any evidence or information introduced or submitted to the court or the trier of fact before sentencing or any evidence presented at trial, and factual findings and reasons in support of these findings are set forth on the record at the time of sentencing.

- L. Convictions for two or more offenses committed on the same occasion shall be counted as only one conviction for the purposes of subsection B, paragraph 2 and subsection C of this section.
- M. FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUBSECTION B, PARAGRAPH 2 AND SUBSECTION C OF THIS SECTION, a person who has been convicted in any court outside the jurisdiction of this state of an offense that if committed in this state would be punishable as a felony is subject to this section. A person who has been convicted as an adult of an offense punishable as a felony under the provisions of any prior code in this state is subject to this section.
- N. The penalties prescribed by this section shall be substituted for the penalties otherwise authorized by law if an allegation of prior conviction is charged in the indictment or information and admitted or found by the court. The release provisions prescribed by this section shall not be substituted for any penalties required by the substantive offense or a provision of law that specifies a later release or completion of the sentence imposed before release. The court shall allow the allegation of a prior conviction at any time before the date the case is actually tried unless the allegation is filed fewer than twenty days before the case is actually tried and the court finds on the record that the person was in fact prejudiced by the untimely filing and states the reasons for these findings. allegation of a prior conviction is filed, the state must make available to the person a copy of any material or information obtained concerning the prior conviction. The charge of previous conviction shall not be read to the For the purposes of this subsection, "substantive offense" means the felony offense that the trier of fact found beyond a reasonable doubt the person committed. Substantive offense does not include allegations that, if proven, would enhance the sentence of imprisonment or fine to which the person otherwise would be subject.
- O. A person who is sentenced pursuant to this section is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis, except as specifically authorized by section 31-233, subsection A or B, until the sentence imposed by the court has been served, the person is eligible for release pursuant to section 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

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P. The court shall inform all of the parties before sentencing occurs of its intent to impose an aggravated or mitigated sentence pursuant to subsection H, I or J of this section. If the court fails to inform the parties, a party waives its right to be informed unless the party timely objects at the time of sentencing.

- Q. The court in imposing a sentence shall consider the evidence and opinions presented by the victim or the victim's immediate family at any aggravation or mitigation proceeding or in the presentence report.
- Sec. 3. Section 13-901, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2009, first special session, chapter 5, section 2, is amended to read:

13-901. Probation

A. If a person who has been convicted of an offense is eligible for probation, the court may suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and, if so, shall without delay place the person on intensive probation supervision pursuant to section 13-913 or supervised or unsupervised probation on such terms and conditions as the law requires and the court deems appropriate, including participation in any programs authorized in title 12. chapter 2. article 11. If a person is not eligible for probation, imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended or delayed. If the court imposes probation, it may also impose a fine as authorized by chapter 8 of this title. If probation is granted the court shall impose a condition that the person waive extradition for any probation revocation procedures and it shall order restitution pursuant to section 13-603, subsection C where there is a victim who has suffered economic loss. When granting probation to an adult the court, as a condition of probation, shall assess a monthly fee of not less than sixty-five dollars unless, after determining the inability of the probationer to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee. THIS FEE IS NOT SUBJECT TO ANY SURCHARGE. In justice and municipal courts the fee shall only be assessed when the person is placed on supervised probation. For persons placed on probation in the superior court, the fee shall be paid to the clerk of the superior court and the clerk of the court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer for deposit in the adult probation services fund established by section 12-267. For persons placed on supervised probation in the justice court, the fee shall be paid to the justice court and the justice court shall transmit all of the monies to the county treasurer for deposit in the adult probation services fund established by section 12-267. For persons placed on supervised probation in the municipal court, the fee shall be paid to the municipal court. The municipal court shall transmit all of the monies to the city treasurer who shall transmit the monies to the county treasurer for deposit in the adult probation services fund established by section 12-267. Any amount assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be used to supplement monies used for the salaries of adult probation and surveillance officers and for support of programs and services of the superior court adult probation departments.

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B. The period of probation shall be determined according to section 13-902, except that if a person is released pursuant to section 31-233, subsection B and community supervision is waived pursuant to section 13-603, subsection K, the court shall extend the period of probation by the amount of time the director of the state department of corrections approves for the inmate's temporary release.

- C. The court, in its discretion, may issue a warrant for the rearrest of the defendant and may modify or add to the conditions or, if the defendant commits an additional offense or violates a condition, may revoke probation in accordance with the rules of criminal procedure at any time before the expiration or termination of the period of probation. If the court revokes the defendant's probation and the defendant is serving more than one probationary term concurrently, the court may sentence the person to terms of imprisonment to be served consecutively.
- D. At any time during the probationary term of the person released on probation, any probation officer, without warrant or other process and at any time until the final disposition of the case, may rearrest any person and bring the person before the court.
- E. The court, on its own initiative or on application of the probationer, after notice and an opportunity to be heard for the prosecuting attorney and, on request, the victim, may terminate the period of probation or intensive probation and discharge the defendant at a time earlier than that originally imposed if in the court's opinion the ends of justice will be served and if the conduct of the defendant on probation warrants it.
- F. When granting probation the court may require that the defendant be imprisoned in the county jail at whatever time or intervals, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court shall determine, within the period of probation, as long as the period actually spent in confinement does not exceed one year or the maximum period of imprisonment permitted under chapter 7 of this title, whichever is the shorter.
- G. If restitution is made a condition of probation, the court shall fix the amount of restitution and the manner of performance pursuant to chapter 8 of this title.
- H. When granting probation, the court shall set forth at the time of sentencing and on the record the factual and legal reasons in support of each sentence.
- I. If the defendant meets the criteria set forth in section 13-901.01 or 13-3422, the court may place the defendant on probation pursuant to either section. If a defendant is placed on probation pursuant to section 13-901.01 or 13-3422, the court may impose any term of probation that is authorized pursuant to this section and that is not in violation of section 13-901.01.

Sec. 4. Repeal

Section 13-901, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2009, first regular session, chapter 125, section 1, is repealed.

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Sec. 5. Section 13-902, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-902. <u>Periods of probation: monitoring: fees</u>

- A. Unless terminated sooner, probation may continue for the following periods:
  - 1. For a class 2 felony, seven years.
  - 2. For a class 3 felony, five years.
  - 3. For a class 4 felony, four years.
  - 4. For a class 5 or 6 felony, three years.
  - 5. For a class 1 misdemeanor, three years.
  - 6. For a class 2 misdemeanor, two years.
    - 7. For a class 3 misdemeanor, one year.
- B. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, unless terminated sooner, probation may continue for the following periods:
  - 1. For a violation of section 28-1381 or 28-1382, five years.
  - 2. For a violation of section 28-1383, ten years.
- C. When the court has required, as a condition of probation, that the defendant make restitution for any economic loss related to the defendant's offense and that condition has not been satisfied, the court at any time before the termination or expiration of probation may extend the period within the following limits:
  - 1. For a felony, not more than five years.
  - 2. For a misdemeanor, not more than two years.
- D. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, justice courts and municipal courts may impose the probation periods specified in subsection A, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 and subsection B, paragraph 1 of this section.
- E. After conviction of a felony offense or an attempt to commit any offense that is included in chapter 14 or 35.1 of this title or section 13-2308.01, 13-2923 or 13-3623, if probation is available, probation may continue for a term of not less than the term that is specified in subsection A of this section up to and including life and that the court believes is appropriate for the ends of justice.
- F. After conviction of a violation of section 13-3824, subsection A, if a term of probation is imposed and the offense for which the person was required to register was a felony, probation may continue for a term of not less than the term that is specified in subsection A of this section up to and including life and that the court believes is appropriate for the ends of justice.
- G. After conviction IF A PERSON IS CONVICTED ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 2006 of a dangerous crime against children as defined in section 13-705, if a term of probation is imposed, the person is required to register pursuant to section 13-3821 and the person is classified as a level three offender pursuant to sections 13-3825 and 13-3826, the court shall require global position system or electronic monitoring for the duration of the term of probation. The court may impose a fee on the probationer to offset the cost of the monitoring device required by this subsection. The fee shall be

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deposited in the adult probation services fund pursuant to section 12-267, subsection A, paragraph 3. This subsection does not preclude global position system or electronic monitoring of any other person who is serving a term of probation.

Sec. 6. Section 13-3405, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3405. Possession, use, production, sale or transportation of marijuana; classification

- A. A person shall not knowingly:
- 1. Possess or use marijuana.
- 2. Possess marijuana for sale.
- 3. Produce marijuana.
- 4. Transport for sale, import into this state or offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer marijuana.
  - B. A person who violates:
- 1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section involving an amount of marijuana not possessed for sale having a weight of less than two pounds is guilty of a class 6 felony.
- 2. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section involving an amount of marijuana not possessed for sale having a weight of at least two pounds but less than four pounds is guilty of a class 5 felony.
- 3. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section involving an amount of marijuana not possessed for sale having a weight of four pounds or more is guilty of a class 4 felony.
- 4. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of less than two pounds is guilty of a class 4 felony.
- 5. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of at least two pounds but not more than four pounds is guilty of a class 3 felony.
- 6. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of more than four pounds is guilty of a class 2 felony.
- 7. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of less than two pounds is guilty of a class 5 felony.
- 8. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of at least two pounds but not more than four pounds is guilty of a class 4 felony.
- 9. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of MORE THAN four pounds  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  weight of a class 3 felony.
- 10. Subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of less than two pounds is guilty of a class 3 felony.

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11. Subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section involving an amount of marijuana having a weight of two pounds or more is guilty of a class 2 felony.

- C. If the aggregate amount of marijuana involved in one offense or all of the offenses that are consolidated for trial equals or exceeds the statutory threshold amount, a person who is sentenced pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 5, 6, 8, 9 or 11 of this section is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served the sentence imposed by the court, the person is eligible for release pursuant to section 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.
- D. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by this title, the court shall order a person who is convicted of a violation of any provision of this section to pay a fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars or three times the value as determined by the court of the marijuana involved in or giving rise to the charge, whichever is greater, and not more than the maximum authorized by chapter 8 of this title. A judge shall not suspend any part or all of the imposition of any fine required by this subsection.
- E. A person who is convicted of a felony violation of any provision of this section for which probation or release before the expiration of the sentence imposed by the court is authorized is prohibited from using any marijuana, dangerous drug or narcotic drug except as lawfully administered by a practitioner and as a condition of any probation or release shall be required to submit to drug testing administered under the supervision of the probation department of the county or the state department of corrections as appropriate during the duration of the term of probation or before the expiration of the sentence imposed.
- F. If the aggregate amount of marijuana involved in one offense or all of the offenses that are consolidated for trial is less than the statutory threshold amount, a person who is sentenced pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 4, 7 or 10 and who is granted probation by the court shall be ordered by the court that as a condition of probation the person perform not less than two hundred forty hours of community restitution with an agency or organization providing counseling, rehabilitation or treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, an agency or organization that provides medical treatment to persons who abuse controlled substances, an agency or organization that serves persons who are victims of crime or any other appropriate agency or organization.
- G. If a person who is sentenced pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of this section is granted probation for a felony violation of this section, the court shall order that as a condition of probation the person perform not less than twenty-four hours of community restitution with an agency or organization providing counseling, rehabilitation or treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, an agency or organization that provides medical treatment to persons who abuse controlled substances, an agency or

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organization that serves persons who are victims of  $\frac{\text{crimes}}{\text{crimes}}$  CRIME or any other appropriate agency or organization.

H. If a person is granted probation for a misdemeanor violation of this section, the court shall order as a condition of probation that the person attend eight hours of instruction on the nature and harmful effects of narcotic drugs, marijuana and other dangerous drugs on the human system, and on the laws related to the control of these substances, or perform twenty-four hours of community restitution.

Sec. 7. Retroactivity

Section 13-901, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2009, first special session, chapter 5, section 2 and this act, applies retroactively to July 13, 2009.

PPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 28, 2010.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 28, 2010.

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